Table 1. Bacteria resistant to GBS phage lysin degradation. Activity of GBS phage lysin was determined as described.

Streptococcus cricetus AHT (serotype a)
Streptococcus rattus FA-1 (serotype b)
Streptococcus rattus BHT (serotype b)
Streptococcus mutans MT8148 (serotype c)
Streptococcus mutans GS-5 (serotype c)
Streptococcus mutans GLM-7(serotype e)
Streptococcus mutans DMZ 175 (serotype f)
Streptococcus mitis
Staphylococcus aureus
Lactobacillus acidophilus
Lactobacillus brevis
Lactobacillus casei
Lactobacillus delbrueckii

Table 2. Glycosidase and endopeptidase activities of GBS phage lysin

Incubation mixture[a]	**Turbidity Reduction**[b]	**Reducing activity**[c] **(as µg of glucose)**	**Edman Degradation of muropeptide cycle**[d]			
			1	**2**	**3**	**4**
Cell walls + lysin	0.162 ± 0.008	24.5 ± 1.2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Cell walls alone	0.014 ± 0.002	1.32 ± 0.07	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Acetylated cell walls + lysin	0.112 ± 0.006	12.8 ± 0.6	A (514)	A (303)	A (93)	A (9)
Acetylated cell walls alone	0.008 ± 0.002	0.39 ± 0.04	A (4)	A (1)	A (3)	n/a

[a] Incubation mixtures (300 µl) contained: stock GBS cell walls (200 µl), ± GBS phage lysin (30 µg) in lysin buffer B (50 mM sodium acetate/10 mM calcium chloride/1 mM DTT, pH 5.6). Incubations were at 30°C for 4 h.

[b] Reduction in absorbance of incubation mixtures measured at 550 nm.

[c] Reducing activity is expressed as µg of glucose equivalents released in the incubation mixture.

[d] See Experimental procedures for details. In each sample and cycle recorded, PTH-alanine is the predominant peak. The amount released, in pmol, is shown in parentheses.